bring in additionality of resources to the sector, not less than 60% of the total outlay for the project must come from sources other than Public Financial Institutions.

* Upto hundred per cent (100%) foreign equity participation can be permitted for projects set up by foreign private investors.

* The condition of dividend balancing by export earnings which is normally being applied to cases of foreign investment upto 51% equity will not be applicable to foreign investments in the power sector.

* The rates for depreciation in respect of assets have been liberalised.

* With the approval of the government, import of equipment for power projects will also be permitted in cases where foreign supplier(s) or agency(ies) extend concessional credit.

* The customs duty for import of power equipment has been reduced to 20% and this rate has also been extended to machinery required for modernisation and renovation of power plants.

* A five year tax holiday has been allowed in respect of profits and gains of new industrial undertakings set up anywhere in India for either generation or generation and distribution of power. The five year tax holiday will begin from the year opf generation of power.

* The excise duty on a large number of capital goods and instruments in the power sector has been reduced to a lower rate.

* The 16% return on the foreign equity included in the tariff can be provided in the respective foreign currency.

* Fixed costs can be recovered at 68.5% PLF. Attractive incentives are prescribed for performance beyond this PLF.

For generating companies the following incentives are offered:—

* Normative parameters under which generating companies will operate have been notified which *inter alia* provide for 16% rate of return on the paid up and subscribed equity.

* Generating companies operating coal based, gas based and hydro projects can sell power on the basis of a suitably structured two part tariff.

The specific incentives for Licensees are:

* Licences of longer duration of 30 years in the first instance and subsequent renewals of 20 years instead of 20 and 10 years respectively as it was before.

* Higher rate of return of 5% in place of the previous 2% above the RBI rate.

* Capitalisation of Interest During Construction (IDC) at actual cost (for expansion projects also) as against 1% over RBI rate as it was before.

* Special appropriations to meet debt redemption obligations.

Allocation of Gas to the Gas-Based Power Project at Faridabad

2824. SHRI S S SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gas which has been allocated to the proposed gas-based power unit in Faridabed, Haryana and the time by which the supply has been committed;

(b) whether construction/completion schedule for the Faridabad gas-based unit has been prepared by Government; and

(c) whether the financial tie up has been arranged and approved by Government and who has been entrusted to construct this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Faridabad gas based power project hasd been allocated 2.0 Million Cubic Meter Per Day (MCMD) of gas. The supply of gas to the project is linked to the HBO capacity upgradation project scheduled to be completed by July, 1997.

(b) The first Gs Turbine (GT) will be commissioned in 24 months from the date of award of main plant contract and subsequent GTs at 2 months intervals thereafter. The Steam Turbine (ST) will be commissioned in 36 months from the date of award of main plant equipment contract. The precise schedule of commissioning depends on the investment approval for the project and availability of gas.

(c) An agreement for financial assistance of Japanese yen 23.5 billion from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan for the project, being the first tranche of loan, has been signed between the OECF and the Government of inda. Further tranches of loan are expected to be made available by OECF with the progress of the project. The project will be executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

मध्य प्रदेश से कपास का निर्यात

2825. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तथा चालू वर्ष में अब तक मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात की गई कपास की मात्रा कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कपास के निर्यात हेतु नये बाजारों का पता लगाने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात की गई कपास की मात्रा निम्नोल्लानसार है:—

(मात्रा लाख गांठ में-प्रत्येक गांठ 170 किग्रा)

वर्ष	मात्रा
1990-91	0.180
1991-92	0.0030
1992-93	0.132
1993-94	शून्य

(ख) और (ग) सरकार का प्रयास मूल्य वर्धित मदों जैसे यार्न, फैब्रिक्स, मेड-अप्स और सिले-सिलाए परिधानों के निर्यात बढ़ाने का रहा है। तथापि, निर्यात के लिए निर्यात योग्य बेशी कपास को रिलीज करते समय सरकार के उद्देश्य घरेलू बाजार में कीमतों को स्थिर बनाना, कपास उपजकर्ताओं को लाभप्रद कीमतें प्रदान करना तथा कपास का एक स्थायी सप्लाईकर्ता के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारत की उपस्थिति बनाए रखना है। ऐसे कोटाओं के आवंटनों जैसे भारतीय कपास निगम, राज्य परिसंघ तथा निजी व्यापार क्षेत्र उनको आवंटित मात्रा का निर्यात करने के लिए बाजारों का पता लगा रहे हैं।

Compensation to Employees of Sick NTC Units

2826. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal tht weavers of the closed mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) or closed weaving departments be given options to hire/purchase four looms on being retrenched; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) No mill under the NTC has been closed. Neither has any worker been retrenched. The Government has formulated a Scheme for the purpose of training and redeployment of workers who opt for voluntary retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme to enable them to set up powerloom/reeling units. Institutional finance at concessional rates is available